

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1880.

## Railroad Highways.

Mr. Geo. Ticknor Curtis replies to Judge Black's argument on the railroad question, having been employed to do so by the Erie railroad company; and his argument is said to be held by railroad men to be very strong and convincing. That is natural. Looked at with other eyes it seems very weak. Judge Black has a great advantage over Judge Curtis in claiming the ear of the country for his argument, not only in the fact that he has given it without reward, but because it is but a restatement of the position taken by him in 1876, in delivering the opinion of the supreme court of Pennsylvania in the case of the Erie & Northeast railroad company against Casey, reported in 2 Casey, 287. Judge Curtis, in expressing surprise at the sentiments of Judge Black's present deliverance, simply shows his small acquaintance with the declared law of Pennsylvania, for there is really nothing said by Judge Black today which he did not say from the bench in 1876.

We do not, either, understand that at any time he has said all that Judge Curtis understands him now to say. He has not said, "that everything, land, rails, rolling stock, tools, &c., purchased by private funds, are all along public property, and that they remain public property until the franchise or corporate right to be the agents of that public property expires." What he has said is that a railroad corporation does not own the highway which the state has authorized it to build upon land taken under the right of eminent domain. That highway belongs to the state, and the corporation using it owns only the franchise or right to use it under the law conferring it, which defines the contract between the state and the railroad company.

The Erie & Northeast railroad company had a clause in its charter declaring that "if the said company abuse or misuse any of the privileges hereby granted, the Legislature may resume the rights granted to the said company." The company did misuse its privilege and the Legislature repealed its charter. The company insisted that this was an improper use, and that furthermore the repeal was unconstitutional, as it was a confiscation of its property. Upon this last point, Judge Black, delivering the opinion of the supreme court, said:

"It is but the injunction ought to be awarded; for no legislature can do such a thing under our constitution. When a corporation is dissolved by a repeal of its charter, the Legislature may appoint or authorize the governor to appoint a person to take charge of its property, and to settle the creditors and stockholders; and this is not confiscation any more than it is confiscation to appoint an administrator to a dead man or a committee for a lunatic. But money, or goods or lands which are or were the property of the corporation cannot be arbitrarily seized for the use of the state without compensation paid or provided for. This act, however, takes nothing but the road. It is that private property? Certainly not. It is a public highway solemnly devoted by law to the public use. When the lands were taken to build it on they were taken for public use, otherwise they could not have been taken at all. It is true the plaintiffs had a right to take tolls from all who traveled over the franchise, or open it when the charter was first granted, but that was a mere franchise; a privilege derived entirely from the charter, and it was gone when the charter was repealed. The state may grant to a corporation, or to an individual, the franchise of taking tolls on any highway opened or to be opened, whether it be a railroad or river, canal or bridge, turnpike or common road. When the franchise ceases by its own limitation, by forfeiture or by repeal, the highway is free to all people. If the state, and it becomes her duty as the sovereign guardian of the public rights and interests to take care of it. She may renew the franchise, give it to some other person, exercise it herself, or declare the highway open and free to all people. If the railway itself was the private property of the stockholders, then it remains theirs and they may use it without a charter as other people use their own—run it on their own account—charge what they please for the use of it, or open it when they think proper, disregard every interest except their own. The repeal of charters on such terms would be counted by every railroad company in the state; for it would have no effect but to compel the franchise of a control of law, and convert their limited privileges into a broad, unbounded license. On this principle, a corporation might be rewarded, but never punished, for misconduct. Repeal of its charter, instead of bringing it to a sudden end, would be a length of days in its right hand, and in its left hand riches and honor." But it is not so. Railroads built by the authority of the commonwealth upon land taken under her right of eminent domain, and established by law as the thoroughfare for the commerce that passes through her borders, are her highways. No corporation has any property in them, though corporations may have franchises annexed to and exercise within them.

Justices Lowrie and Knox agreed with Judge Black, Justice Woodward and Chief Justice Lewis dissenting. The railroad company afterwards amended its bill of complaint, and the case again came before the court. The point as to confiscation having been further dwelt upon in the argument, Judge Black said in the opinion:

Railroads built under the authority of law for the general purposes of commerce are public highways. On this principle alone we decided that municipal subscriptions were valid. On this principle alone can land and material be seized to make them. On this principle alone can the laws be justified which limit the tolls upon them. On this principle alone have we the powers, so often exercised, of compelling those who have charge of them to keep within the boundaries of the law. On this principle alone we have always held that no individual or corporation can possibly have any right or privilege connected with them, except what is expressly conferred. The charter of this company contained a series of regulations presenting the manner in which a public highway should be used; the repeal abolished those regulations and substituted a different set. By the charter, and by the charter alone, were the plaintiffs authorized to interfere with it at all; the repeal necessarily took that authority away. A public highway is not private property any more than a public office is private property. The exercise of the law relating to an office is intrusted to an individual; a corporation as well as an individual may be intrusted with the execution of the law which relates to a highway. In either case, if the law is abused it may be withdrawn; but neither

the highway nor the office is thereby extinguished. The people still have a right to be served in both, and it is the duty of the state to see that they are. The removed officer has no right to keep the records and the removed company has no right to keep the road. If this law be unconstitutional because it takes the road from the company then it follows that no charter of a railroad, canal or turnpike company can ever be repealed however clear the right, nor forfeited however gross the abuse, without leaving the highway in the possession of the corporations as their private property, and giving them, as private owners, a control over it infinitely greater and more dangerous than they had before.

The suggestion that the repealing act will have the effect of putting the road into the possession of the persons whose lands were taken to build it on, is entitled to still less regard. In the first place it is founded in manifest error. The lands were taken and devoted to public use as a highway forever, unless the state should see proper to vacate and abandon the road. It has not been vacated or abandoned. It is to be used by the public as heretofore. The public will have been expressed that it shall be hereafter used in a different way, and the public rights upon it be guarded by different agents.

It is not maintained by anybody that when a railroad is sold by the sheriff the franchise passes with the property. The purchasers must be clothed with authority by the state to use the property they have bought. The state may deprive them of it. It is the justice of the state that is relied upon in buying the property. The interest of the state requires the highway to be maintained and used, and absolute confidence is felt that those who purchase the property will be given the power of utilizing it. Those who lend their money to railways must do it in abundant faith in the state, that it will give them a charter should they be forced to foreclose their security and buy the road.

SPEAKER RANDALL is needing with praise in some quarters and censure from others for opposing the outlay of \$500,000 more on coast line defenses against an improbable attack by sea upon our country. The speaker's course is eminently consistent with his attitude in Congress for many years past on public expenditures and with the professions which his party has made under his leadership on the floor and his influence in the speaker's chair. It is doubtless wise to prepare for war in times of peace, and the declaration of the speaker that the grandchildren of the present generation would not even hear the tread of a foreign foe on our shores, has been made the text for declaration that we must begin to prepare for that remote emergency. But military and naval preparations in times of peace and on the part of a nation so favorably situated as this one, need never be carried beyond a moderate extent. It is a serious question whether the peace which Europe prays for could not better be secured and maintained by the speedy disestablishment of her standing armies and military institutions than by their continuing menace to each other. The time is coming when "parliament of nations," of which the poet sings, will be the demand of all Christendom. The United States will be the most potent force in its councils, and it can better impress the example of peace on warlike contemporaries by the wondrous development of its resources in a condition of military disarmament than by increase of her armament or an exhibition of national distrust.

## MINOR TOPICS.

THE creed of pretensions, unbelief, rhymes and chimes:

Article I. Ego.

Article II. Nemo.

LEVI CALKINS desired to take a second wife at Vernon, Wisconsin, before his first wife had been dead a month. He could induce no clergyman or justice to perform the ceremony, and so he did it himself, reading the service in the presence of witnesses.

THE recent riot by the medical students in Philadelphia recalls the old-time terrorism of that class. The now venerable rector of St. James's once pitifully remarked on being asked to preach to them, "The world seemed to have divided itself into saints, sinners and medical students."

RECENTLY the Vineland Journal appeared with a new head and the Times, remarking upon the change, said: "What does a head amount to without brains?" Whereupon the Journal retorted: "What do brains amount to without a head to keep them from slopping over?"

THE success of the British missionaries at Ongli, India, is quite marvelous. At a late meeting 221 converts were baptized and 26 new churches were set off. The whole number baptized since the organization of the church, January 1, 1867, is 15,796. The number baptized this year is 1,875.

THAT Adam was a poet and David an editor may strike some persons as a rather queer assertion to make. This opinion was held by some of the Jewish writers, as appears by the Prolegomena of Francisca Junius to his Liberum Psalmorum, or Book of Psalms. They attribute the ninety-second psalm, or "Bona est confectio," to Adam, while the rest of these sublime poems are ascribed to Abraham, Moses, Solomon and six others, making David merely the collector of them into one volume or book.

THE statistics of the Lutheran church in the United States are as follows: General Synod—24 district synods, 883 ministers, 1,369 congregations and 131,418 communicants. General Synod South—5 synods, 102 ministers, 162 congregations and 13,890 communicants. General Council—10 synods, 623 ministers, 1,174 congregations and 155,770 communicants. Synodical Conference—6 synods, 1,206 ministers, 2,072 congregations and 291,916 communicants. Independent—13 synods, 363 ministers, 916 congregations and 80,478 communicants.

TEN Presbyterian boards come in for a very large share of the estate of the late Jas. E. Brown, of Kittanning, Penn. Mr. Brown left property valued at \$2,000,000. His will, after providing for various purposes with fifteen per cent. of the whole property, directs that twenty per cent. of

the remainder, or about \$340,000, shall be paid to the board of domestic missions; the same amount to the board of foreign missions; the same amount to the American Bible society; ten per cent. of \$370,000 each, to the board of education and the church erecting fund; and \$85,000 each to the board of publication, the fund for disabled ministers, the work among the freedmen, and the American and foreign Christian union.

An ex-graduate young Bible student was asked, "How many boys are there in your class?" He said: "If you multiply the number of Jacob's sons by the number of times which the Israelites compassed Jericho and add to the product the number of measures of barley which Boaz gave Ruth, divide this by the number of Haman's sons, subtract the number of each kind of clean beasts that went into the ark, multiply by the number of men that went to seek Elijah after he was taken to Heaven; subtract from this Joseph's age at the time he stood before Pharaoh; add the number of stones in David's bag when he killed Goliath; subtract the number of furlongs that Bethany was distant from Jerusalem, divide by the number of anchors cast out when Paul was shipwrecked, subtract the number of persons saved in the ark, and the remainder will be the answer."

THE Senate has passed the national education bill, by a vote of 41 to 5. It provides that the net proceeds of sales of public lands and of patents shall forever be set apart for the education of the people, and that the net annual proceeds of the fund thus established shall be apportioned for the first ten years, according to the number of persons under 10 years of age in any given state who cannot read and write. That the grant may not operate as a premium on illiteracy, no state or territory can participate in its benefits which does not maintain for at least a few months in each year a system of free public schools. Half the Senate favored the apportionment of the entire principal of the fund for the first ten years of the operation of the bill, on the ground that it would take too long for the interest to reach an amount calculated to effect any perceptible good. This amendment was finally defeated by a tie vote, giving its author—Mr. Teller—occasion to say that the bill as passed was "the expression of a sentiment not of a practical idea."

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. NELLIE GRANT-SALTONS has three living children, the first child having died. The youngest two are girls.

A young daughter of Congressman FERNANDO WOOD will be introduced into Washington society this winter.

Vice President-elect ARTHUR will spend most of the winter at the national capital.

Dean STANLEY, who has been staying in Spain for a few weeks, returned to England recently.

Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, United States minister to Italy, intends to resign his position in the spring. Mr. Marsh is 79 years old.

Senator THURMAN is to reside permanently in Washington, and will practice at the bar of the supreme court of the United States.

The Duchess of WESTMINSTER, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland and Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is sinking fast. Her death is only a question of a few hours.

M. EMILE DE GUERIN, the distinguished journalist, and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Seine, has informed his constituents that he will retire from public life after the dissolution of the present chamber.

The Young Men's Christian association of Washington, D. C., give a reception to Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES on Saturday evening, December 18, to which Washington correspondents have been invited for the purpose of meeting their successful fellow journalist.

MR. CHARLES P. CLINCH, an old New Yorker, long and favorably known to the commercial community as a deputy collector of the port under eight successive administrations, has died in the 84th year of his age. He was the brother of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, whose husband left Mr. Clinch a very handsome legacy.

Everybody remarks upon GRANT'S excellent physical condition. He adheres strictly to his lately acquired habit of taking no strong drink, and consequently did not find the absence of wine at the White House dinner the other evening so much of a drawback to its enjoyment as he would have done a few years ago.

## OBITUARY.

Henry R. Worthington.

Henry R. Worthington, one of the most prominent hydraulic engineers in this country, an occasional visitor to our city, died yesterday in New York, at the Everet house. He was staying there temporarily, his home being in Irvington, Mr. Worthington was born in Brooklyn, December 17, 1816, being just sixty-four years of age on the day of his death. He engaged in mechanical pursuits at an early age, and became an hydraulic engineer while a very young man. His success in his profession was remarkable, and he invented a number of important improvements in hydraulic machinery. He constructed the pumping machinery for the water works of a great many cities, including that for the new high school works at Ninety-seventh street and Tenth avenue, New York. Mr. Worthington attended strictly to his profession and shunned public life. He was vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which he assisted to found, and was a member of the Society of Civil Engineers. A wife and four children survive him.

Some States Come Returns.

The following is the population of twenty-nine Pennsylvania counties according to the returns received at the census bureau:

Allegheny, 335,759; Armstrong, 47,698; Beaver, 39,693; Bradford, 53,331; Bucks, 68,654; Cameron, 5,130; Carbon, 31,922; Chester, 40,226; Cumberland, 32,408; Crawford, 68,604; Elk, 12,899; Erie, 74,681; Forest, 4,385; Lackawanna, 82,268; Lawrence, 33,311; Luzerne, 132,066; Lycoming, 57,483; Monroe, 20,175; Montour, 15,469; Northampton, 79,716; P. K. 9,661; Potter, 13,799; Sullivan, 8,173; Susquehanna, 49,331; Tioga, 45,814; Warren, 27,981; Washington, 55,417; Wayne, 33,612; Wyoming, 65,598.

The trial of John Finkbine for the murder of his father William Finkbine, ended in Sunbury with a verdict of not guilty. The court room was packed and the greatest interest was manifested in the verdict.

## THE MAN IT WANTS.

And Whom It Will Not Get.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Rep.

It is true that Mr. Don Cameron will be there, but who does he represent? Mr. Don Cameron? He may be an excellent business man, but any oryster of them all could not be dumber than he when any great question comes in the Senate for debate. Mr. Cameron has no more representative of the people of this commonwealth in the Senate, could no more represent or defend its vast commercial, economic, or political interests, or those of the nation, than if he had been born a tobaccoist's dummy. We are informed by those whom he caused to be appointed to office that he is a most worthy gentleman, honest, and fairly intelligent, but we know he is not of the stuff of which senators of a great and powerful commonwealth like this should be made. He is simply the right man in the wrong place. He is a Pennsylvania man, but he cannot help himself as regards him, but he is now in a position where he can help himself as regards his colleagues, the successors of Senator Wallace, who is the stuff of which senators should be made. He is a great man, possibly, but he has no brains and no tongue. He can think, and reason, and argue. He has words to express his thoughts and character to give them force. Pennsylvania does not want two senators who can neither think, reason or argue, nor counsel, and who are without power of expression and dumb as oysters when the land is shaken by the discussion of great questions concerning its welfare. Mr. Cameron is a good listener, but the state of Pennsylvania wants for its colleague a senator whom Mr. Cameron can listen, not one to listen with him, for he can listen enough for both and do nothing else. This choice by caucus, or by personal preference, should be dropped of once, and the Legislature, wearing no man's collar, should choose the best man of the state, and elect only the worthiest of all; for in all the commonwealth there is no citizen who has too much worth, wisdom, honesty, or character to represent this powerful state in the Senate of the United States better than it should be represented. It is the very best man of all that is wanted, and only the very best.

## A PREACHER'S VAGARIES.

After Mystery's Disappearance and Alarming His Friends He Quietly Returns.

Rev. John Marsland, of Central Village, Windham county, Conn., who disappeared mysteriously on Monday, November 15, has been heard from in Binghamton, N. Y. He telegraphed to his father, who lives in that city, that he was in Binghamton, and has a "good job" there; that "the past is all a dream"; and that he will be home in a few days. Mr. Marsland has been supposed to be living happily, and was thought highly of by his church. He walked away on Monday, November 15, and has never since been heard of till yesterday. His wife, who was left with a child a year old, was nearly frantic with grief, and was sure he was killed or else he had been taken away by some evil power. She had several friends begin private search for him. Then the people on mass undertook a search of the neighboring country. On Thanksgiving day, Nov. 25, the whole town of Plainfield, of which Central Village is a part, turned out and spent the day in looking for him in the swamps of the town. Recently a report has prevailed that he had been seen in Pomfret, Conn. A Providence clairvoyant some weeks ago declared him dead, and said his corpse, but could not locate it. Mr. Marsland was born in Hartford, theological seminary, had an excellent reputation, and none of his friends have believed any wrong of him in his disappearance. They will eagerly await his own account of his wanderings. At the time of his disappearance the rumor was that Marsland had been at a neighboring station, somewhat disguised in dress, and had bought a ticket for Hartford. This was denied, but it is probable now that it was correct, and if so his departure in disguise suggests premeditation.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Grand Canal, aged 66, died in Jamestown, N. Y., yesterday. He was one of the pioneer oil producers of Western Pennsylvania.

The house of Mrs. Annella Mitchell, at New Orleans, was burned last evening. Mrs. Mitchell, aged eighty-three, perished in the flames.

Frank J. Shallenbaker, aged seventy years, flagman on the Potomac road at St. Agnes' station, just out of Baltimore, was run over by a train and killed.

Of the railroad passengers carried on the six days 15 trains, a heavy spring closing it, thereby retarding the progress of the occupants. The building was without fire escape of any kind. Terrible workmen took to the windows and many of them escaped with broken bones and bruised bodies. The fire raged for hours, and the firemen were unable to escape, appeared for a moment at the windows and then sank back suffocated in the smoke and flames.

Those known to be dead are John Malone, William Berry and a man supposed to be Thomas Flinn, of Northampton, as known as John Griffin, Moses Malone, Patrick O'Brien, Edward McCormick, Moses Malone and Mike O'Brien. They all have broken limbs and were otherwise injured by jumping from the fourth or fifth floors. The injured so far as known are John Griffin, Moses Malone, Patrick O'Brien, Edward McCormick, Moses Malone and Mike O'Brien. They all have broken limbs and were otherwise injured by jumping from the fourth or fifth floors. The injured so far as known are John Griffin, Moses Malone, Patrick O'Brien, Edward McCormick, Moses Malone and Mike O'Brien. They all have broken limbs and were otherwise injured by jumping from the fourth or fifth floors.

John Chew and John Mead, two colored men, returning from work last evening, crossed the railroad track at Fulton station, Western Maryland railroad, in Baltimore, when they were struck by a train and both instantly killed. The body of one of them was cut to pieces.

A band of spiritists are digging for gold two miles south of Albany, N. Y., under the inspiration and direction of a Rochester medium. They claim to have found many articles of curiosity, including Masonic emblems and a bird engraved on finely cut stone.

William and Charles Mullin, brothers, owning a farm near Santa Rosa, Cal., were killed by Albert and Frederick Quakenbush, also brothers, and claimants of a portion of the farm held by the Mullins. The Quakenbush brothers surrendered themselves to the authorities, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

It has been discovered that Mrs. Ewald, who was burned in her husband's barn at Cincinnati, committed suicide. She had a revolver with her, and it is supposed fired a shot which set fire to the straw. A note was found from her, saying she was tired of her troubles and was going away, and that she would be back in two months and had had domestic trouble and her mind was unsettled.

Peter Zouli, a Bohemian, 76 years old, who came to this country a year ago and lived in Cleveland, was comparatively helpless, and was left by his wife near the door of the house, and was not taken care of. In attempting to move away from the house he fell over on the stove, rolled over on his back and then fell on the floor, where he lay in pain till his wife returned at night. He died.

## A Beneficial Mirage.

A beautiful mirage was seen in Accomac county, Va., a few mornings ago. The sun rose behind a thick bank of fog, which soon grew thinner until a few pale rays shot up above. In a single minute a wonderful transformation had taken place. Apparently not a quarter of a mile away lay the island of Chin-eo-teague, with its tall white tower, its dwellings, its trees and shrubbery. A little boy was seen driving a flock of sheep along the shore, and even a little girl in the deer of the lighthouse keeper's yard was seen. In another minute a second fog bank arose and shut out the view. The island was distant thirty miles.

Defective plumbing and six hundred cases of diphtheria are the prevailing nuisances in Brooklyn.

## A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

Of the Bayard-Conkling Difficulty.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The difficulty between Mr. Conkling and his coparties in the Phelps-Dodge moiety business and Mr. Bayard appears to be about this: Messrs. Conkling & Co. desire to have it understood that they understand that Mr. Bayard charged that Mr. Dodge came to that meeting in the New York custom house with the sum of \$276,000 in his pockets, and that the proceeds wound up by Mr. Conkling and the coparties thrusting their individual hands into Mr. Dodge's individual pockets. Each of the many, which when found they proceeded to divide among themselves and there, before the very eyes of the unfortunate and unhappy merchant. What Mr. Bayard desires to have it understood that he said is that Mr. Dodge was compelled by Mr. Conkling and the coparties to disgorge the sum of \$276,000, which was divided, as the terms of the moiety law permitted such plunder to be divided, between the government, the informer, the district attorney, the collector, the naval officer, and the counsel, eminent or otherwise, as they might find it convenient or agreeable to employ. That one-half of the plunder was divided substantially as Mr. Bayard said or insinuated—one-half, under the terms of the moiety law, is supposed to have gone into the treasury—is in evidence. As we remarked some days ago, the difference between the versions of the high contending parties is about the same as the difference between a wheelbarrow and a wheelbarrow. The practical result was the same, which ever version is accepted as the literally correct one, and consequently it is difficult to see what Messrs. Conkling & Co. expect to gain for themselves by bringing to public attention a particularly unpleasant scandal, a statement of which has long been forgotten by most people—a scandal which they, of all men, might be thought, would anxiously desire to have covered by the charitable mantle of oblivion.

## The New Translation.

The *Presbyterian* says: Intimations have reached the front which gleam a word about passages often inquired about, as to whether they have been removed from or left on the sacred page. The narrative of our Lord's treatment of the woman taken in adultery in the Gospel of John, we understand remains. The record of the descent of the angel into the tomb of Sion remains. The doxology in the Lord's Prayer is removed, and if we read the new translation we will have to stop at "deliver us from evil" as it is now in the Gospel of Luke, Verses 11-18 in the last chapter of Mark, and which there has long been doubt, remain. The "three that bear record" we are under impression remain, though we would not speak definitely. We regret the silence of the committee. We believe that it has done harm. It will injure the prospects of the new translation. If changes had been announced the public would have put their verdict upon them and this would have ended the controversy, for it is not possible for any translation to live in defiance of public opinion, no matter how scholarly may decide. There is an inner sense that rejects, not on account of the "Kai-goi" of the critic, but from its own consciousness and for reasons satisfactory to itself. Communities may be educated and converted by the scholars at last, but it will take half a dozen translations to do it. There is always doubt about secrecy, and it grows naturally into distrust, and perhaps to convictions of unfairness. Besides all this, we have had a constant assault on the present translation without any opportunity given for defence. The advocates of the new translation have been firing broadsides at our present Bible and we have had to stand by with weapons of defence, fuse in hand, with profound mystery and secret to assail. The new translation may be all that could be desired, but the reserve so closely maintained has been against it, and when it appears all the batteries of the country will be opened upon it.

## BIG BLAZE IN BUFFALO.

A Large Wall Paper Factory Consumed—One Hundred and Fifty Employees Caught by Fire.

A five story building, owned by George W. Tift, on Perry street, Buffalo, and owned by Birge Sons, wall paper manufacturers, was burned last evening. About 150 men and boys were employed, all of whom were rescued. The fire broke out at about 10 o'clock, and in less than twenty minutes the entire building was a mass of flames and the walls soon crumbled and fell, burying probably twenty or thirty of the employees. The men to the different rooms were hung to swinging in and each had a heavy spring closing it, thereby retarding the progress of the occupants. The building was without fire escape of any kind. Terrible workmen took to the windows and many of them escaped with broken bones and bruised bodies. The fire raged for hours, and the firemen were unable to escape, appeared for a moment at the windows and then sank back suffocated in the smoke and flames.

Those known to be dead are John Malone, William Berry and a man supposed to be Thomas Flinn, of Northampton, as known as John Griffin, Moses Malone, Patrick O'Brien, Edward McCormick, Moses Malone and Mike O'Brien. They all have broken limbs and were otherwise injured by jumping from the fourth or fifth floors. The injured so far as known are John Griffin, Moses Malone, Patrick O'Brien, Edward McCormick, Moses Malone and Mike O'Brien. They all have broken limbs and were otherwise injured by jumping from the fourth or fifth floors.

John Chew and John Mead, two colored men, returning from work last evening, crossed the railroad track at Fulton station, Western Maryland railroad, in Baltimore, when they were struck by a train and both instantly killed. The body of one of them was cut to pieces.

A band of spiritists are digging for gold two miles south of Albany, N. Y., under the inspiration and direction of a Rochester medium. They claim to have found many articles of curiosity, including Masonic emblems and a bird engraved on finely cut stone.

William and Charles Mullin, brothers, owning a farm near Santa Rosa, Cal., were killed by Albert and Frederick Quakenbush, also brothers, and claimants of a portion of the farm held by the Mullins. The Quakenbush brothers surrendered themselves to the authorities, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

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It has been discovered that Mrs. Ewald, who was burned in her husband's barn at Cincinnati, committed suicide. She had a revolver with her, and it is supposed fired a shot which set fire to the straw. A note was found from her, saying she was tired of her troubles and was going away, and that she would be back in two months and had had domestic trouble and her mind was unsettled.

Peter Zouli, a Bohemian, 76 years old, who came to this country a year ago and lived in Cleveland, was comparatively helpless, and was left by his wife near the door of the house, and was not taken care of. In attempting to move away from the house he fell over on the stove, rolled over on his back and then fell on the floor, where he lay in pain till his wife returned at night. He died.

A beautiful mirage was seen in Accomac county, Va., a few mornings ago. The sun rose behind a thick bank of fog, which soon grew thinner until a few pale rays shot up above. In a single minute a wonderful transformation had taken place. Apparently not a quarter of a mile away lay the island of Chin-eo-teague, with its tall white tower, its dwellings, its trees and shrubbery. A little boy was seen driving a flock of sheep along the shore, and even a little girl in the deer of the lighthouse keeper's yard was seen. In another minute a second fog bank arose and shut out the view. The island was distant thirty miles.

Defective plumbing and six hundred cases of diphtheria are the prevailing nuisances in Brooklyn.

Those known to be dead are John Malone, William Berry and a man supposed to be Thomas Flinn, of Northampton, as known as John Griffin, Moses Malone, Patrick O'Brien, Edward McCormick, Moses Malone and Mike O'Brien. They all have broken limbs and were otherwise injured by jumping from the fourth or fifth floors. The injured so far as known are John Griffin, Moses Malone, Patrick O'Brien, Edward McCormick, Moses Malone and Mike O'Brien. They all have broken limbs and were otherwise injured by jumping from the fourth or fifth floors.

John Chew and John Mead, two colored men, returning from work last evening, crossed the railroad track at Fulton station, Western Maryland railroad, in Baltimore, when they were struck by a train and both instantly killed. The body of one of them was cut to pieces.

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